Fire Effects on Cultural Resources
A Bibliographic Survey of Specific and Related Literature

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NCS Data Base

Fire Effects Bibliography

From DOI/BLM/NCS
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12/14/2000 Kirk Halford
Search of BLM library catalog for: **FIRE EFFECTS and ARCHAEOLOGY**
2 titles:

Author : Lent, Stephen C.
Author : Gaunt, Joan K.
Author : Willmer, Adisa J.
Author : Museum of New Mexico. Office of Archaeological Studies.
Author : U. S. Forest Service.
Author : Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station (Fort Collins, Colo.)
Title : **Fire effects on archaeological resources, Phase I : the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico**
Call number : USFS G T R R M-273
Publisher : Fort Collins, Colo. : Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station
Collation : ii, 103 p. : ill., maps ; 28 c
Series : General technical report RM ; 273
Subject : ARCHAEOLOGY--EFFECT OF FIRE ON.
Subject : ARCHAEOLOGY--NEW MEXICO.
Subject : INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA--NEW MEXICO--ANTIQUITIES.
Subject : NEW MEXICO--ANTIQUITIES.
Subject : CULTURAL PROPERTY--PROTECTION--NEW MEXICO.
Added entry : General technical report RM ;
Notes : March, 1996. Includes bibliographical references.

Author : Lent, Stephen C.
Author : Gaunt, Joan K.
Author : Willmer, Adisa J.
Author : Maxwell, Timothy D.
Author : Museum of New Mexico. Office of Archaeological Studies.
Author : U. S. Forest Service.
Author : U. S. Bureau of Land Management.
Title : **A Study of the effects of fire on archaeological resources, Phase I : the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico**
Call number : E 78 .N65 L466 1992
Publisher : Santa Fe, N.M. : Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archaeological Studies
Collation : viii, 159 p. : ill., maps ; 28
Series : Archaeology notes (Museum of New Mexico) ; no. 93.
Subject : ARCHAEOLOGY--EFFECT OF FIRE ON.

Subject : ARCHAEOLOGY--NEW MEXICO.
Subject : INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA--NEW MEXICO--ANTIQUITIES.
Subject : NEW MEXICO--ANTIQUITIES.
Added entry : Archaeology notes (Museum of New Mexico) ;
Notes : 'A joint project between the Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS), Museum of New Mexico, and the United States Forest Service'--P. 1. 'The Bureau of Land Management, Santa Fe, and the National Park Service, Bandelier National Monument contributed to the project through participation and discussion sessions'--P. 1. 'MNM Project
No.41.521 ; USFS Agreement No.28-C2-591'--P. ii.

Search of GEOREF for keywords: **fire/burn AND effects/impacts AND archaeology**
11 citations

Record 1 of 11 - GeoRef Disc 5: 1997-1999/10

TI: Attempt to affect the apparent (super 14) C age of cotton by scorching in a CO (sub 2) environment.
AU: Long-Austin
AF: University of Arizona, Department of Geosciences, Tucson, AZ, United States
BK: In: Proceedings of the 16th international radiocarbon conference; Part 1.
BA: Mook-Willem-G (editor); van-der-Plicht-Johannes (editor)
SO: Radiocarbon. 40; 1, Pages 57-58. 1998.
PB: University of Arizona, Department of Geosciences. Tucson, AZ, United States. 1998.
CP: United-States
PY: 1998
CN: 16th international radiocarbon conference. Groningen, Netherlands. June 16-20, 1997.
LA: English
AB: One explanation for the radiocarbon dates on the Shroud of Turin being younger than the time of Christ is that the heat from a fire, which scorched a portion of the Shroud, may have affected the (super 14) C content (dates) on the shroud by affecting molecular exchange between the fabric and atmospheric carbon. This report describes a laboratory test on the susceptibility of cellulose, in the form of cotton, to incorporate carbon from CO (sub 2) while it is heated in a closed tube with carbon dioxide until the cotton considerably darkened. To maximize the effect of this hypothetical process, we simulated the shroud material with cotton that had a (super 14) C level of 0.55 modern (55 pMC, equivalent to 4800 yr), and the atmosphere with pure CO (sub 2) , which had a (super 14) C level of 1.3 modern (130 pMC). No measurable (super 14) C transferred from the gas phase to the solid phase. The implication of this test is that scorching is an unlikely mechanism to affect the apparent age of cellulose-like material.
DE: absolute-age; accuracy-; archaeology-; atmosphere-; C-14; carbohydrates-; carbon-; carbon-dioxide; cellulose-; cotton-; experimental-studies; heating-; isotopes-; laboratory-studies; organic-compounds; polysaccharides-; radioactive-isotopes
CC: 03-Geochronology
DT: Serial; Conference-Document
BL: Analytic
IL: Refs: 3; 1 table.

IS: 0033-8222
CO: RACAAT
AN: 1999-044436
UD: 199916

Record 2 of 11 - GeoRef Disc 5: 1997-1999/10

TI: Ecosystems archaeology in comparative morphostratigraphic studies of multicomponent archaeological sites on sand deposits in central Saskatchewan.
AU: Ponomarenko-Elena-V
AF: Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, PQ, Canada
BK: In: Geological Society of America, 1998 annual meeting.
BA: Anonymous
SO: Abstracts with Programs - Geological Society of America. 30; 7, Pages 217. 1998.
PB: Geological Society of America (GSA). Boulder, CO, United States. 1998.
CP: United-States
PY: 1998
CN: Geological Society of America, 1998 annual meeting. Toronto, ON, Canada. Oct. 26-29, 1998.
LA: English
AB: In prairie ecosystems on sand sediments, natural disturbances such as fires, grazing and droughts easily cause mobilization and lateral migration of the substratum. The sets formed include buried soil components and the deposits separating them. The number and thickness of the layers have a high spatial heterogeneity. The soil components are either organogens, such as sod or pyrogenic layers, which accumulated on the former surface, or the results of local embedding into the substratum by pedoturbation. A standard "horizon" approach is not applicable either for genetic analysis of these formations or for revealing the isochronal formations in different loci. The "Ecosystems Archaeology" method was applied to archaeological sites to reveal diagnostic morphological features (morphons), which correspond with particular ecosystem parameters such as species of fossorial fauna, type of vegetation, types and seasonality of fires, and impact of ungulates. Radiocarbon dates of processed bones from occupation layers were used to reveal isochronal formations in different sites. These two approaches combined made it possible to identify causes and frequency of material mobilization. They showed that the most significant single sand depositions (particularly dune shifts) were caused by the impact of ungulates. They were asynchroneous for different locations. Single episodes of fire-caused sand mobilization were asynchroneous in different sites but sets of fire-caused layers showed an increase in fire frequency and decrease in a quantity of mobilized material starting from 2000-2500 yr BP. This, in combination with an increase in humidity in this period shown by paleolimnologic data, supports anthropogenic origination of the fires. Drought-driven eolian sedimentation from lake shores was most obvious on watersheds. The morphology showed two periods of intense accumulation, divided by a period of stabilization about 5000 BP. In layers older than 4500-4000 BP, there was no contemporaneous evidence of fossorial rodents. The appearance of abundant traces of fossorial rodents on the watersheds corresponded to the end of the second long-term drought. These examples show that ecosystems archaeology can extend paleoecological reconstructions based on limnological approach.

DE: absolute-age; archaeological-sites; archaeology-; bones-; C-14; Canada-; carbon-; Cenozoic-; central-Saskatchewan; clastic-sediments; climate-change; composition-; ecosystems-; fires-; Holocene-; isotopes-; paleoecology-; paleoenvironment-; Quaternary-; radioactive-isotopes; reconstruction-; sand-; Saskatchewan-; sediments-; soils-; spatial-variations; Western-Canada
CC: 24-Quaternary-geology
DT: Abstract; Serial; Conference-Document
BL: Analytic
RF: GeoRef, Copyright 1999, American Geological Institute. Reference includes data supplied by the Geological Society of America, Boulder, CO, United States
IS: 0016-7592
CO: GAAPBC
AN: 1999-039582
UD: 199914

Record 4 of 11 - GeoRef Disc 1: 1785-1974

TI: Man the destroyer; late Quaternary changes in the Australian marsupial fauna.
AU: Merrilees-D
SO: Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia. 51, Part 1; Pages 1-24. 1968.
PB: Royal Society of Western Australia. Perth, West. Aust., Australia. 1968.
CP: Australia
PY: 1968
LA: English
AB: Hypotheses regarding the cause of late Quaternary extinction of marsupials in Australia are examined. It is postulated that extensive use of fire by early man could have had a marked effect on ecosystems, and thereby might have been the major factor contributory to the extinction of many species of large marsupials, rather than extreme aridity. Correlations are made between the advent of man and mass extinction in Australia and elsewhere in the world. Fossil assemblages and artifacts at Billabalong, Wonberna, Guralia, and Devil's Lair in Western Australia are cited as evidence of the early association of man and now extinct marsupials. However, since present data are inconclusive, further study of archaeology, geomorphology, and carbon-14 dates is recommended. A comprehensive bibliography is included.
DE: Australasia-; Australia-; Cenozoic-; Chordata-; evolution-; extinction-; Mammalia-; Marsupials-; paleontology-; Quaternary-; regional-; Tetrapoda-; Vertebrata-
CC: 11-Vertebrate-paleontology
DT: Serial
BL: Analytic
IL: illus. incl. sketch map.
RF: GeoRef, Copyright 1998, American Geological Institute. Reference includes data from Bibliography and Index of Geology Exclusive of North America, Geological Society of America, Boulder, CO, United States
IS: 0035-922X
CO: JRSUAU
AN: 68-11373
UD: 1968

Record 5 of 11 - GeoRef Disc 3: 1985-1992

TI: Evidence from the Swartkrans cave for the earliest use of fire.
AU: Brain-C-K; Sillen-A
AF: Transvaal Mus., Pretoria, South Africa
SO: Nature (London). 336; 6198, Pages 464-466. 1988.
PB: Macmillan Journals. London, United Kingdom. 1988.
CP: United-Kingdom
PY: 1988
LA: English
DE: Africa-; archaeological-sites; archaeology-; bones-; burnt-bones; caves-; Cenozoic-; Chordata-; Eutheria-; fire-; Hominidae-; Mammalia-; Orange-Free-State-South-Africa; paleoecology-; Pleistocene-; Primates-; Quaternary-; South-Africa; Southern-Africa; stratigraphy-; Swartkrans-; Tetrapoda-; Theria-; thermal-effects; Vertebrata-
CC: 24-Quaternary-geology
DT: Serial
BL: Analytic
IL: Refs: 7; illus. incl. 1 table, sketch maps.
RF: GeoRef, Copyright 1998, American Geological Institute.
IS: 0028-0836
CO: NATUAS
AN: 89-07450
UD: 1989

Record 7 of 11 - GeoRef Disc 4: 1993-1996

TI: Biogeochemical record of ancient man.
AU: Fogel-Marilyn-L
AF: Carnegie Institution of Washington, Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, DC, United States
BK: In: Geological Society of America, 28th annual meeting.
BA: Anonymous
SO: Abstracts with Programs - Geological Society of America. 28; 7, Pages 22. 1996.
PB: Geological Society of America (GSA). Boulder, CO, United States. 1996.
CP: United-States
PY: 1996
CN: Geological Society of America, 28th annual meeting. Denver, CO, United States. Oct. 28-31, 1996.
LA: English
AB: Humans, omnivorous animals capable of thought, can consciously influence their own physiological state and thereby affect to some extent the biochemical and isotopic contents of their bodies. In addition, because man has developed various levels of technology, e.g., the use of fire, he has been able to sway regional and possibly global climate. Paleodietary studies of humans are important, as hunting and gathering, horticulture, or pastoralism were primary pursuits for much of man's history. Stable isotopic records from archaeological skeletal remains

provide the material for study and interpretation, when written or other archaeological records do not exist. For example, on Easter Island, a thriving culture once existed 1-2 kA ago, but owing to starvation and possible cannibalism, the society withered to its current present levels. Were these people able to take advantage of the rich marine food sources of their island? Or did they never develop the necessary boating and fishing technology? Examples of the spread of important food sources into the Americas, the duration of nursing of infants and the timing of weaning, and the movement of people between continents will be explained with geochemical data. A challenge still exists to find a long-term record of human influence on regional or continental climate. The persistent use of fire by early Aborigines in Australia may have resulted in altered vegetation and a decreased ability of the ecosystem to retain water in plants and soils, thus effecting climate change. Isotopic evidence for the past 50 kA from the Lake Eyre Basin, Central Australia, will be presented.
DE: archaeology-; Australasia-; Australia-; biochemistry-; Cenozoic-; changes-; climate-; ecosystems-; geochemistry-; Holocene-; isotopes-; Lake-Eyre-Basin; Plantae-; Quaternary-; soils-; South-Australia; stable-isotopes
CC: 24-Quaternary-geology
DT: Abstract; Serial; Conference-Document
BL: Analytic

IS: 0016-7592
CO: GAAPBC
AN: 97-40244
UD: 199714

Record 8 of 11 - GeoRef Disc 4: 1993-1996

TI: Fracture and burn patterns of fire altered rock.
AU: Athan-Heidi-K
AF: University of Nebraska, Department of Anthropology, Lincoln, NE, United States
BK: In: Proceedings of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences; 1880-1995, including the NATS & TER-QUA divisions and affiliated societies; one hundred-fifth annual meeting.
BA: Zechmann-Albert (chairperson)
SO: Proceedings of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences and Affiliated Societies. 105; Pages 6. 1995.
PB: Nebraska Academy of Sciences. Lincoln, NE, United States. 1995.
CP: United-States
PY: 1995
CN: Proceedings or the Nebraska Academy of Sciences; one hundred-fifth annual meeting. Lincoln, NE, United States. April 28-29, 1995.
LA: English
DE: archaeology-; detection-; effects-; erosion-; experimental-studies; fires-; fractures-; hearths-; middens-; moisture-; Nebraska-; Oglala-National-Grassland; patterns-; rocks-; thermal-alteration; United-States
CC: 24-Quaternary-geology
DT: Abstract; Serial; Conference-Document

BL: Analytic

IS: 0077-6343
CO: PNBAAP
AN: 95-44220
UD: 199516

Record 9 of 11 - GeoRef Disc 4: 1993-1996

BK: Quaternary paleoclimate variation as evidenced by Paleosols; implications for anthropogenic impact on landscape instability around an Anasazi site in Kane County, Utah.
BA: Kulp-Thomas-R
CP: United-States
PY: 1995
DG: Master's
DI: East Carolina University. Greenville, NC, United States. Pages: 199.
LA: English
AB: Geochemical and classic geological techniques used to interpret the pedogenesis of floodplain soils formed between AD 100 and the present suggest anthropogenic causes for landscape instability in southern Utah. Previous workers have suggested that the Anasazi civilization that inhabited the study area abandoned it around AD 1150 because of changes in regional precipitation patterns. Floodplain paleosols, however, do not show evidence for significant long term climatic variability. The Quaternary stratigraphy of the study area is represented by three major sedimentary sequences that date to the Pleistocene and Holocene and are characterized by multiple episodes of alluvial erosion and sedimentation. Paleosols in these alluvial strata represent periods of active pedogenesis during times of minimal deposition. The character of the paleosols demonstrates relatively little variation in macroscopic or micro-morphologic features. The Pleistocene soils are almost exclusively Haplargids and Calciorthids and Holocene soils are characterized by Calciorthids and Entisols. The stable isotopic ratios of paleosol-carbonates indicate that C (sub 4) plants were the predominant vegetation for each soil. Rainfall estimates from the depth to soil calcic horizons suggest that rainfall may have been slightly higher at the time of maximum Anasazi habitation (around AD 1000), but paleosol data do not indicate a significant climatic change in the Quaternary. Whereas the paleosols in the fill units show little variation over time, the cut and fill events themselves tend to increase in magnitude over time. This increased erosion through time in the absence of increased rainfall, along with the abundance of charcoal in the fill units, suggests that the Anasazi were clearing the surrounding land by slash-and-burn agricultural methods. Dendroclimatic reconstructions by other workers suggest that yearly and decadal variations in paleoclimate may also have contributed to landscape instability in the area. The resulting erosion would have served to make the area less suitable for an agriculturally based civilization, and could have contributed to the Anasazi's decision to abandon the area.
DE: archaeological-sites; archaeology-; Calciorthids-; Cenozoic-; climate-; Entisols-; erosion-; Haplargids-; Holocene-; human-activity; Kane-County-Utah; landscapes-; micromorphology-; paleoclimatology-; Paleosols-; pedogenesis-; Quaternary-; soil-erosion; soils-; stability-; United-States; Utah-
CC: 24-Quaternary-geology

DT: Thesis-or-Dissertation
BL: Monograph
MC: LAT: N370000; N373200; LONG: W1104000; W1125500.
IL: Refs: 41; illus. incl. 6 tables.
RF: GeoRef, Copyright 1998, American Geological Institute.
AN: 96-65620
UD: 199620

Record 10 of 11 - GeoRef Disc 4: 1993-1996

TI: The development of high moorland on Dartmoor; fire and the influence of Mesolithic activity on vegetation change.
AU: Caseldine-Chris; Hatton-Jackie
AF: University of Exeter, Department of Geography, Exeter, United Kingdom
BK: In: Climate change and human impact on the landscape; studies in palaeoecology and environmental archaeology.
BA: Chambers-F-M (editor)
SO: Pages 119-131. 1993.
PB: Chapman and Hall. London, United Kingdom. 1993.
CP: United-Kingdom
PY: 1993
LA: English
DE: Cenozoic-; charcoal-; climate-; Dartmoor-; deforestation-; Devonshire-England; England-; Europe-; fires-; floral-studies; grazing-; Great-Britain; Holocene-; human-activity; Mesolithic-; miospores-; modern-; organic-residues; palynomorphs-; peat-; pollen-; Quaternary-; sediments-; Stone-Age; United-Kingdom; vegetation-; Western-Europe
CC: 24-Quaternary-geology
DT: Book
BL: Analytic
IL: illus. incl. sketch map.
RF: GeoRef, Copyright 1998, American Geological Institute.
IB: 0-412-46200-1
AN: 95-54125
UD: 199520

Search of AGRICOLA for keywords: **fire/burn AND archaeology/cultural resources**
123 citations

Record 1 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 22053434
UD: 200009
AU: Hornberg,-G.; Ostlund,-L.; Zackrisson,-O.; Bergman,-I.
TI: The genesis of two Picea-Cladina forests in northern Sweden.
SO: J-ecol. Oxford : Blackwell Science Ltd. Oct 1999. v. 87 (5) p. 800-814.

CN: DNAL 450-J829
PA: Foreign
PY: 1999
LA: English
CP: England; UK
CO: JECOAB
IS: ISSN: 0022-0477
NT: Includes references.
PT: Article
SF: IND
DE: forests-. stand-development. cladonia-. picea-. vegetation-. plant-communities. disturbed-land. history-. paleoecology-. pollen-analysis. charcoal-. dendroclimatology-. maps-. climatic-factors. grazing-. logging-. shrubs-. sweden-.
CC: F300; K001
AB: 1. In northern Fennoscandia a rare forest type, characterized by Cladina species and Picea abies, occurs on dry productive sites outside the range of permafrost but close to the Scandes mountains. 2. We determined the history of vegetation development and disturbance of two Picea-Cladina forests to test the hypothesis that this forest type has a natural origin. 3. We used a combination of several retrospective vegetation history and archaeological methods, i.e. the analysis of pollen, macroscopic charcoal, dendroecological data, written historical sources, maps and ancient remains. 4. The results suggest that the Picea-Cladina forests investigated are not the products of purely natural factors. 5. Under the influence of harsh climatic conditions and anthropogenic impact, mainly by repeated fires, grazing, trampling and probably also selective cutting of Pinus, mixed coniferous forests, dominated by feather mosses and dwarf shrubs, may have evolved into the Picea-Cladina type. 6. Repeated anthropogenic use of fire, already established c. 2000 years ago, may have been used to create lichen-dominated areas, initially to attract game but later to improve winter grazing resources for reindeer. This finding contradicts the general view that Saami nomads did not use fire to alter forest vegetation.
XAU: Swedish University, Umea.

Record 2 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 21971943
UD: 199903
AU: Bowman,-D.M.J.S.
TI: Tansley Review No. 101. The impact of Aboriginal landscape burning on the Australian biota.
SO: New-phytol. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press. Nov 1998. v. 140 (3) p. 385-410.
CN: DNAL 450-N42
PA: Foreign
PY: 1998
LA: English
CP: England; UK
CO: NEPHAV
IS: ISSN: 0028-646X
NT: Includes references.

PT: Article
SF: IND
DE: wildfires-. palynology-. aborigines-. landscape-. burning-. history-. ecosystems-. habitats-. paleoecology-. archaeology-. fauna-. extinction-. geomorphology-. environmental-impact. nature-conservation. biodiversity-. vegetation-. plant-communities. erosion-. literature-reviews. fire-ecology. fire-effects. plant-colonization. australia-.
CC: F300
XAU: Northern Territory University, Australia.

Record 3 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 21379658
UD: 9809
AU: Ogden,-J.; Basher,-L.; McGlone,-M.
TI: Fire, forest regeneration and links with early human habitation: evidence from New Zealand.
SO: Ann-bot. London ; New York : Academic Press,. June 1998. v. 81 (6) p. 687-696.
CN: DNAL 450-An7
PA: Foreign
PY: 1998
LA: English
CP: England; UK
CO: ANBOA4
IS: ISSN: 0305-7364
NT: Includes references.
PT: Article
SF: IND
DE: forest-fires. natural-regeneration. archaeology-. species-diversity. stand-characteristics. radiocarbon-dating. plant-succession. adaptation-. palynology-. climate-. history-. drought-. literature-reviews. paleoecology-. forest-ecology. new-zealand.
CC: F300; K001
AB: New Zealand forests burn less frequently than tussock grasslands, heath or shrublands. Species composition, past disturbance and stand condition determine inflammability and fuel load, and consequent fire intensity and spatial extent. Before people arrived, fires were ignited by lightning during drought years on the eastern sides of both islands. Volcanism occurring every 300-600 years was associated with fires in the central North Island. A review of radiocarbon-dated charcoal from the eastern South Island, and of evidence for fire in pollen profiles from the North Island, provide the basis for an assessment of fire frequency. Forest fires have occurred on both New Zealand's islands throughout the Holocene at least every few centuries, until the last millennium when frequency increased. The 'return time' of fire at any one place in the forested landscape was probably one or two millennia. Burned areas usually succeeded to forest again before the next inflagration. Consequently fire adaptation is infrequent in the New Zealand flora, and Polynesian forest clearance was rapid and largely permanent. There is an indication of an increase in fire frequency in the late Holocene, and a clear signal associated with people approx. 700 years BP. Separating the earliest anthropogenic fires from the background level of natural burning will be difficult without additional evidence.

Record 4 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 21236906
UD: 9807
AU: Lentz,-S.C.
TI: Phase II research design.
ST: General technical report RM ; 273.
SO: Fire effects on archaeological resources, phase I the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico /. Fort Collins, Colo. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, [1996]. p. 90-97.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42-no.273
PA: USDA
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: Colorado; USA
NT: Includes references.
PT: Article
SF: IND
DE: archaeological-material. fire-effects. research-. experimental-design. prescribed-burning. fuel-appraisals. temperature-. guidelines-. land-management. historic-buildings. historic-sites. archaeology-. structures-. artefacts-. ceramics-. stones-. rocks-. dendrochronology-. age-determination. hydration-. new-mexico.
ID: fire-intensity. sooting-.
CC: K810; X800

Record 5 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 21236905
UD: 9807
AU: Lentz,-S.C.
TI: Phase I conclusions.
ST: General technical report RM ; 273.
SO: Fire effects on archaeological resources, phase I the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico /. Fort Collins, Colo. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, [1996]. p. 84-89.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42-no.273
PA: USDA
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: Colorado; USA
NT: Includes references.
PT: Article
SF: IND
DE: artefacts-. historic-buildings. fire-effects. archaeology-. archaeological-material. historic-sites. damage-. forest-fires. age-determination. tuff-. building-materials.

subsurface-layers. fuel-appraisals. ceramics-. stones-. rocks-. management-. fire-control. new-mexico.
ID: fire-intensity. sooting-. spalling-.
CC: X800; K810

Record 6 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 21236904
UD: 9807
AU: Origer,-T.
TI: Obsidian hydration.
ST: General technical report RM ; 273.
SO: Fire effects on archaeological resources, phase I the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico /. Fort Collins, Colo. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, [1996]. p. 81-83.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42-no.273
PA: USDA
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: Colorado; USA
NT: Includes references.
PT: Article
SF: IND
DE: artefacts-. stones-. rocks-. hydration-. fire-effects. archaeology-. archaeological-material. historic-sites. historic-buildings. damage-. forest-fires. new-mexico.
CC: X800; K810

Record 7 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 21236903
UD: 9807
AU: Willmer,-A.
TI: Architectural materials.
ST: General technical report RM ; 273.
SO: Fire effects on archaeological resources, phase I the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico /. Fort Collins, Colo. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, [1996]. p. 74-80.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42-no.273
PA: USDA
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: Colorado; USA
NT: Includes references.
PT: Article
SF: IND

DE: structures-. building-materials. fire-effects. archaeology-. archaeological-material. historic-sites. historic-buildings. damage-. forest-fires. tuff-. oxidation-. reduction-. erosion-. new-mexico.
ID: spalling-.
CC: X800; K810

Record 8 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 21236902
UD: 9807
AU: Lentz,-S.C.
TI: Lithic artifact analysis.
ST: General technical report RM ; 273.
SO: Fire effects on archaeological resources, phase I the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico /. Fort Collins, Colo. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, [1996]. p. 65-73.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42-no.273
PA: USDA
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: Colorado; USA
NT: Includes references.
PT: Article
SF: IND
DE: artefacts-. stones-. fire-effects. archaeology-. archaeological-material. historic-sites. damage-. forest-fires. spatial-distribution. oxidation-. history-. subsurface-layers. shape-. materials-. surface-area. reduction-. new-mexico.
ID: fire-intensity. sooting-. potlids-. crazing-.
CC: X800; K810

Record 9 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 21236901
UD: 9807
AU: Lentz,-S.C.
TI: Ground-stone artifact analysis.
ST: General technical report RM ; 273.
SO: Fire effects on archaeological resources, phase I the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico /. Fort Collins, Colo. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, [1996]. p. 61-64.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42-no.273
PA: USDA
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: Colorado; USA
NT: Includes references.

PT: Article
SF: IND
DE: artefacts-. stones-. fire-effects. archaeology-. archaeological-material. historic-sites. damage-. forest-fires. spatial-distribution. oxidation-. history-. new-mexico.
ID: fire-intensity. sooting-. spalling-.
CC: X800; K810

Record 10 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 21236900
UD: 9807
AU: Gaunt,-J.K.; Lentz,-S.C.
TI: Ceramic artifact analysis.
ST: General technical report RM ; 273.
SO: Fire effects on archaeological resources, phase I the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico /. Fort Collins, Colo. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, [1996]. p. 47-60.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42-no.273
PA: USDA
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: Colorado; USA
NT: Includes references.
PT: Article
SF: IND
DE: artefacts-. ceramics-. fire-effects. archaeology-. archaeological-material. historic-sites. damage-. forest-fires. spatial-distribution. oxidation-. history-. subsurface-layers. new-mexico.
ID: fire-intensity. sooting-. spalling-.
CC: X800; K810

Record 11 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 21236899
UD: 9807
AU: Gaunt,-J.K.; Lentz,-S.C.; Willmer,-A.J.
TI: Site descriptions.
ST: General technical report RM ; 273.
SO: Fire effects on archaeological resources, phase I the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico /. Fort Collins, Colo. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, [1996]. p. 24-46.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42-no.273
PA: USDA
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: Colorado; USA
NT: Includes references.

PT: Article
SF: IND
DE: archaeology-. archaeological-material. historic-sites. historic-buildings. site-factors. artefacts-. ceramics-. age-determination. masonry-. structures-. new-mexico.
CC: X800

Record 12 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 21236898
UD: 9807
AU: Lentz,-S.C.
TI: Phase I archaeological field work and methods.
ST: General technical report RM ; 273.
SO: Fire effects on archaeological resources, phase I the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico /. Fort Collins, Colo. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, [1996]. p. 20-23.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42-no.273
PA: USDA
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: Colorado; USA
NT: Includes references.
PT: Article
SF: IND
DE: archaeology-. archaeological-material. field-experimentation. historic-sites. historic-buildings. temperature-. length-. damage-. site-factors. artefacts-. prediction-. age-determination. methodology-. fire-effects. forest-fires. wildfires-. new-mexico.
ID: fire-intensity.
CC: X800; K810

Record 13 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 21236897
UD: 9807
AU: Lentz,-S.C.
TI: Cultural historical background.
ST: General technical report RM ; 273.
SO: Fire effects on archaeological resources, phase I the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico /. Fort Collins, Colo. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, [1996]. p. 14-19.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42-no.273
PA: USDA
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: Colorado; USA
NT: Includes references.

PT: Article
SF: IND
DE: history-. historic-sites. archaeology-. archaeological-material. american-indians. new-mexico.
CC: X800

Record 14 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 21236896
UD: 9807
AU: Lentz,-S.C.; Gaunt,-J.K.; Willmer,-A.J.
TI: Physical environment.
ST: General technical report RM ; 273.
SO: Fire effects on archaeological resources, phase I the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico /. Fort Collins, Colo. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, [1996]. p. 12-13.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42-no.273
PA: USDA
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: Colorado; USA
NT: Includes references.
PT: Article
SF: IND
DE: geology-. forest-fires. site-factors. hydrology-. water-availability. soil-. silt-loam-soils. sandy-loam-soils. alluvial-soils. soil-properties. vegetation-. canopy-. understory-. mountain-forests. environmental-temperature. diurnal-variation. seasonal-variation. rain-. mountain-areas. fauna-. new-mexico.
CC: F300; K001; B200; J200

Record 15 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 21236895
UD: 9807
AU: Cartledge,-T.
TI: Previous research in the Holiday Mesa, area.
ST: General technical report RM ; 273.
SO: Fire effects on archaeological resources, phase I the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico /. Fort Collins, Colo. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, [1996]. p. 10-11.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42-no.273
PA: USDA
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: Colorado; USA
NT: Includes references.

PT: Article
SF: IND
DE: archaeological-material. archaeology-. historic-sites. surveys-. inventories-. fire-effects. forest-fires. new-mexico.
CC: X800; K810

Record 16 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 21236894
UD: 9807
AU: Cartledge,-T.
TI: Previous fire effect studies.
ST: General technical report RM ; 273.
SO: Fire effects on archaeological resources, phase I the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico /. Fort Collins, Colo. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, [1996]. p. 9.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42-no.273
PA: USDA
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: Colorado; USA
NT: Includes references.
PT: Article
SF: IND
DE: fire-effects. research-. wildfires-. prescribed-burning. damage-. archaeological-material. archaeology-. monitoring-. historic-sites. soil-.
CC: K810; X800

Record 17 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 21236893
UD: 9807
AU: Buchanan,-L.; Moody,-R.; Neff,-P.; Cartledge,-T.
TI: Behavior of the Henry Fire in the Jemez Mountains.
ST: General technical report RM ; 273.
SO: Fire effects on archaeological resources, phase I the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico /. Fort Collins, Colo. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, [1996]. p. 4-8.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42-no.273
PA: USDA
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: Colorado; USA
NT: Includes references.
PT: Article
SF: IND

DE: wildfires-. fire-control. fire-fighting. dendrochronology-. forest-fires. seasonal-variation. frequency-. grazing-. fuel-appraisals. fire-effects. damage-. fire-behavior. new-mexico.
CC: K810

Record 18 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 21236892
UD: 9807
AU: Cartledge,-T.
TI: Research orientation.
ST: General technical report RM ; 273.
SO: Fire effects on archaeological resources, phase I the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico /. Fort Collins, Colo. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, [1996]. p. 3.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42-no.273
PA: USDA
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: Colorado; USA
NT: includes references.
PT: Article
SF: IND
DE: wildfires-. archaeological-material. archaeology-. fire-control. artefacts-. monitoring-. forest-fires. historic-sites. prescribed-burning. temperature-. fire-effects. age-determination. new-mexico.
CC: K810; X800

Record 19 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: IND 21236891
UD: 9807
AU: Lentz,-S.C.
TI: Fire effects on archaeological resources. Phase 1. The Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico.
ST: General technical report RM ; 273.
SO: Fire effects on archaeological resources, phase I the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico /. Fort Collins, Colo. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, [1996]. p. 1-2.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42-no.273
PA: USDA
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: Colorado; USA
NT: Includes references.
PT: Article
SF: IND

DE: prescribed-burning. wildfires-. archaeological-material. archaeology-. fire-control. management-. artefacts-. forest-fires. forest-management. new-mexico.
ID: fire-management.
CC: K810; X800

Record 20 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1998-2000/09

AN: CAT 10877113
UD: 199911
CA: National Fire Protection Association.
TI: NFPA 909, standard for the protection of cultural resources including museums, libraries, places of worship, and historic properties. 1997 ed.
OT: Standard for the protection of cultural resources including museums, libraries, places of worship, and historic properties.
SO: Quincy, MA : National Fire Protection Association, c1997. 226 p. : ill.
CN: DNAL TH9445.M8-N3-1997
PA: Other-US
PY: 1997
LA: English
CP: Massachusetts; USA
NT: Includes bibliographical references and index.
PT: Monograph; Bibliography
DE: Museums-Fires-and-fire-prevention-Standards-United-States. Libraries-Fires-and-fire-prevention-Standards-United-States. Fire-prevention-Standards-United-States.
CC: X200; X600
Record 109 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1992-1997

AN: IND 20535966
UD: 9611
AU: Clark,-J.S.; Royal,-P.D.
TI: Local and regional sediment charcoal evidence for fire regimes in presettlement north-eastern North America.
SO: J-ecol. Oxford : Blackwell Science Ltd. 1996. v. 84 (3) p. 365-382.
CN: DNAL 450-J829
PA: Foreign
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: England; UK
CO: JECOAB
IS: ISSN: 0022-0477
NT: Includes references.
PT: Article
SF: IND

DE: mixed-forests. fire-ecology. fire-effects. lakes-. pollen-. sediment-. wood-. history-. burning-. pollen-analysis. archaeology-. paleoecology-. forest-ecology. deciduous-forests. minnesota-. ontario-. new-york. maine-. wisconsin-. pennsylvania-.
ID: burned-wood. fire-history.
CC: F300; K001; K810
AB: Presettlement fire regimes in north-eastern North America and their dependence on climate, fuels, and cultural patterns are poorly understood due to lack of relevant historic or palaeoecological data. Annual records of sediment charcoal accumulation were compiled from seven sites spanning the last 2000 years and representing important climate, vegetation, and cultural settings. Results were compared across sites and across changes in Indian cultures to determine whether fire patterns might be explained by one or more of these variables. Clearly interpretable fires were restricted to the western (most xeric) portion of our study region in Pine Hardwoods of Minnesota, a single fire in Northern Hardwoods of northern Wisconsin, and cultural burning near an Iroquois village in southern Ontario. Other sites in Northern Hardwoods and Hardwood-Hemlock forests did not show clear evidence of fire. Spectral analysis suggested instances in which local fire regimes departed from regional ones. Our interpretation suggests substantially longer intervals between fires than reported in previous sediment charcoal studies. We did not find evidence for fire in mixed oak forests, where it has been speculated that fire might be necessary for oak recruitment, suggesting need for further analysis. A single site in northern Wisconsin was the only Algonquin site showing a clear increase in charcoal suggesting local fire. Algonquin use of fire for hunting may not have affected our sites. A single site in Sioux territory experienced such frequent fire that cultural effects were not evident, even when Sioux were replaced by Chippewa (Algonquin) in the 18th century. One of two Iroquois sites showed clear increases in charcoal during.
occupation. The second site may not have had settlements nearby.
XAU: Duke Univerity, Durham, NC.

Record 110 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1992-1997

AN: IND 20523632
UD: 9609
AU: Kirch,-P.V.
TI: Late Holocene human-induced modifications to a central Polynesian island ecosystem.
SO: Proc-Natl-Acad-Sci-U-S-A. Washington, D.C. : National Academy of Sciences,. May 28, 1996. v. 93 (11) p. 5296-5300.
CN: DNAL 500-N21P
PA: Other-US
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: District-of-Columbia; USA
CO: PNASA6
IS: ISSN: 0027-8424
NT: Includes references.
PT: Article
SF: IND

DE: vegetation-. paleobotany-. paleoecology-. palynology-. pollen-. environmental-impact. man-. colonization-. islands-. biogeography-. water-erosion. fires-. plant-ecology. fire-ecology. land-use. archaeology-. deforestation-. forest-trees. botanical-composition. cook-islands.
ID: mangaia-island. human-impact.
CC: F300; K001; J800; K800
AB: A 7000-year-long sequence of environmental change during the Holocene has been reconstructed for a central Pacific island (Mangaia, Cook Islands). The research design used geomorphological and palynological methods to reconstruct vegetation history, fire regime, and erosion and depositional rates, whereas archaeological methods were used to determine prehistoric Polynesian land use and resource exploitation. Certain mid-Holocene environmental changes are putatively linked with natural phenomena such as eustatic sea-level rise and periodic El Nino-Southern Oscillation events. However, the most significant changes were initiated between 2500 and 1800 years and were directly or indirectly associated with colonization by seafaring Polynesian peoples. These human-induced effects included major forest clearance, increased erosion of volcanic hillsides and alluvial deposition in valley bottoms, significant increases in charcoal influx, extinctions of endemic terrestrial species, and the introduction of exotic species.
XAU: University of California, Berkeley, CA.

Record 111 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1992-1997

AN: CAT 10751071
UD: 9608
AU: Lentz,-Stephen-C.
CA: Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station (Fort Collins, Colo.).
TI: Fire effects on archaeological resources, phase I : the Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico.
OT: Henry Fire, Holiday Mesa, Jemez Mountains, New Mexico.
ST: General technical report RM ; 273.
SO: Fort Collins, Colo. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, [1996] ii, 103 p. : ill., maps
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42--no.273
PA: USDA
PY: 1996
LA: English
CP: Colorado; USA
NT: "March, 1996."
Includes bibliographical references (p. 98-103).
PT: Monograph; Bibliography
DE: Cultural-property,-Protection-of-New-Mexico-Jemez-Mountains. Wildfires-New-Mexico-Jemez-Mountains. Prescribed-burning-New-Mexico-Jemez-Mountains. Archaeology-New-Mexico-Jemez-Mountains.
CC: K110; X800

Record 112 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1992-1997

AN: IND 20428136
UD: 9411
AU: Lewis,-H.T.
TI: Management fires vs. corrective fires in northern Australia: an analogue for environmental change.
SO: Chemosphere. Oxford : Pergamon Press. Sept 1994. v. 29 (5) p. 949-963.
CN: DNAL TD172.C54
PA: Foreign
PY: 1994
LA: English
CP: England; UK
CO: CMSHAF
IS: ISSN: 0045-6535
NT: In the special issue: Preindustrial human environmental impacts: Are there lessons for global change science and policy? / edited by D.M. Kammer, K.R. Smith, A.T. Rambo, and M.A.K. Khalil.
Proceedings of a conference held September 17-19, 1993, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Includes references.
PT: Article
SF: IND
DE: vegetation-management. grasslands-. forests-. fire-effects. dry-season. ethnic-groups. archaeology-. northern-territory.
ID: monsoon-forests. aborigines-.
CC: W000; P000; K800; X800

Record 114 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1992-1997

AN: CAT 93989659
UD: 9303
AU: Scott,-Douglas-D.
TI: Don't burn that wickiup! : some considerations of cultural resources in fire management.
OT: Some considerations of cultural resources in fire management.
SO: [S.l. : Fire Operations, Montrose District, Bureau of Land Management?, 1978] 7, [3] leaves
CN: DNAL SD421.32.A165S35-1978
PA: Other-US
PY: 1978
LA: English
CP: No-place-unknown-or-undetermined
NT: Cover title.
"Prepared for Fire Operations, Montrose District, Bureau of Land Management."
"October, 1978."
Includes bibliographical references (leaves [8-10]).
PT: Monograph; Bibliography
DE: Forest-fires-Southwestern-States-Prevention-and-control.

CC: K810

Record 115 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1992-1997

AN: IND 92057099
UD: 9210
AU: Swan,-L.; Francis,-C.
TI: Fire and archaeology.
SO: Fire-Manage-Notes-U-S-Dep-Agric-For-Serv. Washington, D.C. : The Service. 1991. v. 52 (1) p. 21.
CN: DNAL 1-F766FI
PA: USDA
PY: 1991
LA: English
IS: ISSN: 0194-214X
PT: Article
DE: fire-control. forest-fires. fire-suppression. archaeological-material. ancient-monuments.
CC: K810; P300
XAU: USDA Forest Service, Shaver Lake, CA.

Record 116 of 123 - AGRICOLA 1992-1997

AN: IND 92016696
UD: 9204
AU: Fosberg,-S.; Gallagher,-J.; Lincoln,-T.; Spoerl,-P.; Wilson,-K.
TI: Research agenda for management impacts on cultural resources.
SO: Gen-Tech-Rep-RM-Rocky-Mt-For-Range-Exp-Stn-U-S-Dep-Agric-For-Serv. Fort Collins, Colo. : The Station. 1988. (164) p. 26-31.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42
PA: USDA
PY: 1988
LA: English
IS: ISSN: 0277-5786
NT: In the series analytic: Tools to manage the past: research priorities for cultural resources management in the southwest: symposium proceedings, May 2-6, 1988, Grand Canyon, Arizona / edited by J.A. Tainter and R.H. Hamre.
Includes references.
PT: Article
DE: forest-management. cultural-heritage. research-. range-management. fire-prevention. preservation-. usa-.
CC: K200; X800
XAU: Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office, Santa Fe, NM.

Record 118 of 123 - AGRICOLA (1984 - 12/91)

AN: IND 91030249

UD: 9109
AU: Swan,-L.; Francis,-C.
TI: Fire and Archaeology.
SO: Gen-Tech-Rep-PSW-U-S-Dep-Agric-For-Serv-Pac-Southwest-For-Range-Exp-Stn. Berkeley, Calif. : The Station. Mar 1989. (109) p. 156.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A325
PA: USDA
PY: 1989
LA: English
CO: XFGTB
IS: ISSN: 0092-9662
PT: Article
DE: archaeology-. fire-prevention. california-.
CC: K810
XAU: Sierra National Forest, CA.

Record 119 of 123 - AGRICOLA (1984 - 12/91)

AN: IND 91015750
UD: 9105
AU: Lissoway,-J.; Propper,-J.
TI: Effects of fire on cultural resources.
SO: Gen-Tech-Rep-RM-Rocky-Mt-For-Range-Exp-Stn-U-S-Dep-Agric-For-Serv. Fort Collins, Colo. : The Station. May 1990. (191) p. 25-30. ill.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A42
PA: USDA
PY: 1990
LA: English
IS: ISSN: 0277-5786
NT: Paper presented at a symposium on "Effects of Fire Management of Southwestern Natural Resources," Nov 15-17, 1988, Tucson, Arizona.
Includes references.
PT: Article
DE: forest-fires. fire-effects. fire-suppression. cultural-heritage. heritage-areas.
CC: K810; X800
XAU: Natural and Cultural Resources Management of Bandelier National Monument, Mexico.

Record 121 of 123 - AGRICOLA (1984 - 12/91)

AN: IND 88022264
UD: 8809
AU: Hunter,-J.E.
TI: Prescribed burning for cultural resources.
SO: Fire-Manage-Notes-U-S-D-A-For-Serv. Washington, D.C. : The Service. 1988. v. 49 (2) p. 8-9.
CN: DNAL 1-F766FI

PA: USDA
PY: 1988
LA: English
IS: ISSN: 0194-214X
NT: Includes references.
PT: Article
DE: forest-fires. prescribed-burning. corylus-cornuta. prescribed-burning.
ID: xerophyllum-tenax.
CC: K810; K110; K590

Record 122 of 123 - AGRICOLA (1984 - 12/91)

AN: IND 85076384
UD: 8512
AU: Roberts,-J.E.
TI: Protection of archaeological sites and special areas during prescribed burning.
SO: Fire-Manage-Notes-U-S-D-A-For-Serv. Washington, D.C. : The Service. 1985. v. 46 (3) p. 9-10. ill.
CN: DNAL 1-F766FI
PA: USDA
PY: 1985
LA: English
PT: Article
DE: prescribed-burning. archaeological-material. protection-. fire-suppression.
CC: K810; K110

Record 123 of 123 - AGRICOLA (1984 - 12/91)

AN: IND 85025034
UD: 8506
AU: Anderson,-B.A.
TI: Archeological considerations for park and wilderness fire management planning.
SO: U-S-D-A-For-Serv-Gen-Tech-Rep-INT-Intermt-For-Range-Exp-Stn. Ogden, Utah : The Station. Apr 1985. (182) p. 145-148.
CN: DNAL aSD11.A48
PA: USDA
PY: 1985
LA: English
CO: XGTIA
IS: ISSN: 0363-6186
NT: Paper presented at the "Symposium and Workshop on Wilderness Fire," Nov. 15/18, 1983, Missoula, Montana.
Includes references.
PT: Article
DE: forest-fires. fire-control. archaeology-. parks-. wilderness-.
CC: K810

12/19/2000 Kirk Halford
Search of DIALOG databases
5 citations

Search for keywords: **fire effects and archaeology**

1.)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
Title: **EFFECTS OF LA MESA FIRE ON BANDELIER'S CULTURAL RESOURCES**.
Author: Traylor, Diane
Conference Title: La Mesa Fire Symposium.
Conference Location: Los Alamos, NM, USA Conference Date: 19811006
Sponsor: Los Alamos Natl Lab, Los Alamos Natl Environmental Research Park, Los Alamos, NM, USA; Natl Park Service, Southwest Region, Santa Fe, NM, USA; Southwest Fire Council, USA
E.I. Conference No.: 05036
Source: Los Alamos National Laboratory (Report) LA 9236-NERP. Publ by Los Alamos Natl Lab, Los Alamos, NM, USA. Available from NTIS, Springfield, Va, USA p 97-102
Publication Year: 1984
CODEN: LANLDK
Language: English
Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper)
Journal Announcement: 8411
Descriptors: *FORESTRY--*Fire Protection
Identifiers: FOREST FIRES; LA MESA FIRE; BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT; ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES; FIRE DAMAGE TO CULTURAL RESOURCES; HEAT DAMAGE TO ARTIFACTS; FIRE ECOLOGY
Classification Codes:
821 (Agricultural Equipment & Methods); 914 (Safety Engineering)
82 (AGRICULTURE & FOOD TECHNOLOGY); 91 (ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT)

Search for keywords: **forest fire/prescribed burn and archaeology**

2).
DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS
NTIS Accession Number: PB91-123398
Impacts of Prescribed Burning on Archeological and Biological Resources of the Knife River Indian Villages NHS
(Final rept. 23 May 88-1 Jul 89)
Sayler, R. D. ; Seabloom, R. W. ; Ahler, S. A. ; Picha, P. R. ; Seabloom, N. R. North Dakota Univ., Grand Forks.
Corp. Source Codes: 013173000

Sponsor: National Park Service, Washington, DC.
Jul 89 134p
Languages: English
Journal Announcement: GRAI9105
Sponsored by National Park Service, Washington, DC.
Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.
NTIS Prices: PC A07/MF A01
Country of Publication: United States
The Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site (KNRI) was established in 1974 for the purpose of insuring the preservation, interpretation, and research of unique historical and archeological resources associated with the Plains Indian and various cultural-historic periods (Hellickson-Key 1984). The park harbors evidence of several centuries of human activity, especially post ca. 1750, and is noted for its earthlodge village sites, historical associations with Lewis and Clark and other Euro-American explorers, as well as being a site of the agricultural phase of Plains Indian development. Cultural resource studies have revealed a wealth of archeological artifacts and historical sites within the 520 ha of KNRI. The report describes results of a research program designed to experimentally test major impacts of prairie fires on archeological materials common to KNRI. We also review known impacts of burning programs on both artifacts and selected plant species common to KNRI. Based on these results, we present a series of technical management recommendations to:(1) preserve the valuable archeological resources of KNRI, (2) mitigate potentially negative impacts of prescribed burning programs, and (3) utilize safe fire management procedures to enhance the plant and animal communities of KNRI.
Descriptors: *Archaeology; *Fires; Management planning; Parks; Forecasting; Maintenance; American Indians
Identifiers: *Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site; *Historic preservation; *Prescribed burning; Cultural resources; Ecosystems ; Plant communities; Artifacts; NTISDIPSDH
Section Headings: 92D (Behavior and Society--Education, Law, and Humanities)

3.)
DIALOG(R)File 111:TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM)
After a forest fire, it's the thrill of the hunt for this Forest-Service archaeologist. (Features)(Ideas)
Christian Science Monitor, 18
Sept 14, 2000
ISSN: 0882-7729 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Citation

Search for keywords: **prescribed burn/forest fire and cultural resources**

4.)
DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

NTIS Accession Number: PB81-217713/XAB

Flag Prairie Validation Prescribed Control Burn Cultural Resource Reconnaissance (Final rept. 20-23 Oct 80)

Zilverberg, G.

Malheur National Forest, John Day, OR.

Corp. Source Codes: 072355000

Report No.: MNF/646-81/014

Jan 81 47p

Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI8122

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NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Country of Publication: United States

To comply with Federal rules and regulations concerning protection of cultural resources on public land, a cultural resource reconnaissance was conducted over the Flag Prairie Range Validation Prescribed Control Burn project, an area of 250 acres, during October 1980. The project area is located in the Northern Great Basin of east-central Oregon. The reconnaissance resulted in the location and identification of one prehistoric and one isolated-find properties.

Descriptors: *Archaeology; History; Sites; Public land; Surveys; Protection; Mountains; Fossils; Environmental impacts; Subsurface investigations; Ethnology; Field tests; Oregon; Maps; Evaluation

Identifiers: *Historic preservation; *Prescribed burning; Grant County(Oregon); Malheur National Forest; Points; NTISAGFSMN

Section Headings: 92D (Behavior and Society--Education, Law, and Humanities); 48D (Natural Resources and Earth Sciences--Forestry)

5.)

DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

NTIS Accession Number: PB91-137448

1977 La Mesa Fire Study: An Investigation of Fire and Fire Suppression Impact on Cultural Resources in Bandelier National Monument

Traylor, D. ; Hubbell, L. ; Wood, N. ; Fiedler, B.

National Park Service, Santa Fe, NM. Southwest Cultural Resources Center.

Corp. Source Codes: 022304002

Report No.: PP-28

Jan 90 225p

Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI9108

Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and

email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.

NTIS Prices: PC A10/MF A02

Country of Publication: United States

The La Mesa Fire occured in 1977, and the report was essentially completed two year later. With 90 percent of the editorial work completed, funding apparently ran out, the staff dispersed, and the work was put on the shelf. In 1990, the Southwest Region's Branch of Cultural Resources Management undertook the task of reviving and publishing the study in its original form. Topics covered include: A Survey of Fire-Impacted Areas in Bandelier National Monument; Excavations and Sampling of Four Sites Within the La Mesa Burn; The Impact of Fire and Fire Suppression On Cultural Resources in Bandelier National Monument; Recommendations For Future Actions During Forest Fires In Areas Containing Cultural Resources; and References Cited.

Descriptors: *Archaeology; *Fire damage; *Forest fires; *Cultural resources; Fire fighting; Site surveys; La Mesa Forest; Prehistoric cultures; Artifacts; Architecture

Identifiers: Bandelier National Monument; NTISDIPSDH

Section Headings: 48D (Natural Resources and Earth Sciences--Forestry); 92D (Behavior and Society--Education, Law, and Humanities)